



HERITAGE

Newsletter of the Missouri Parks Association
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Susan Flader, Editor

CAFO's Threaten Missouri State Parks And Historic Sites

Citizens in the vicinity of three of Missouri's state parks and historic sites—Battle of Athens in the far northeastern corner of the state, Arrow Rock in central Missouri, and Roaring River in the southwest—are making common cause against applications to DNR's Clean Water Commission for permits to build and operate concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) that threaten visitors' enjoyment of the parks. Meanwhile, the State Park Division, also within DNR, has been told not to oppose the permits and the State Park Advisory Board, appointed by the governor, has voted to table a motion that would support a five-mile buffer around state parks and historic sites.

What is going on? Missouri's ever-popular state parks, visited each year by some 18 million people and funded by a sales tax renewed last August by an astounding 71 percent of voters statewide, are up against Missouri's sacred cow, the industrialized livestock industry. In this case, CAFOs—which are really factories, not farms—for growing hogs at Athens and Arrow Rock and for chickens at Roaring River. Every ten years, as in 2006, supporters of parks work amicably with farm interests for renewal of the Parks and Soils Sales Tax, split evenly between state parks and soil and water conservation. But the current disputes pit park supporters, rural residents and many small fam-

ily farmers against agribusiness giants, farmers who have elected to contract with them for CAFOs, the Missouri Farm Bureau, and their political allies.

First to apply for a CAFO permit was Terry Daw Farms for a 4,800-hog operation near Battle of Athens State Historic Site in Clark County, where manure from the operation could be spread on a field within fifty feet of the popular park campground. DNR has already issued a construction permit, taking the position that if the application meets the minimum water quality standards the state is obligated by law to issue the permit within 180 days. Missouri has no standards regulating odor for any but the largest CAFOs, more than 17,500 hogs or equivalent.

Next up was a 65,000 chicken pullet operation 1.5 miles east of Roaring River, one of the state's popular "trout parks," which annu-

ally hosts some 600,000 visitors. Here too DNR has already issued a construction permit, but local opponents have formed Friends of Roaring River and vow to appeal the decision. Although waters from the Ozbun farm drain to Roaring River downstream from the park, the operation is only a few miles from Table Rock Lake, site of another popular state park that was touted in MPA's 1992 book, *Exploring Missouri's Legacy*, for the stunning clarity of its waters. No more. With dozens of poultry CAFOs recently located in Barry and nearby counties (the greatest concentration of CAFOs in the state), along with septic wastes from an expanding human population, Table Rock is now severely polluted.

Unfortunately, local opponents of the two CAFOs in opposite corners of the state were unaware until recently of their common plight. So was MPA. That began to change in

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**Save September 28-30, 2007,
for MPA's Annual Meeting in Arrow Rock.**

**Reserve your room now at an Arrow Rock B@B
(Bunny's 660-837-3352, DownOver 660-837-3268,
Borgman's 660-837-3231, or check
www.arrowrock.org) or a motel
in Marshall or Boonville.**

MPA President's Message

Protecting Our Missouri State Parks Is A Never-Ending Task

by Terry Whaley

I would like to thank you for the opportunity to serve as your new president of MPA over the next year. With the renewal of the park tax successfully past us for a few years one might think that there is little to do in regard to our state parks.

Not the case. As much as we would like to have all our current parks fully protected from impacts outside their boundaries, we all know that a park does not stand alone. All the players in nature are interconnected, whether through natural impacts such as storms, floods, and droughts or manmade such as animal feeding operations, urban sprawl or even over-use in some of our most popular parks.

The task of preserving and protecting our parks and their related resources is a full time and never-ending task. MPA continues to work with the dedicated staff of the park division to offer a greater level of enjoyment to the residents of Missouri. Over the next year

we hope to assist park staff in developing a vision for the future of your parks that will carry Missouri's state park system to the next level for generations to come.

The process is exciting and challenging. However, new dreams for a top-flight park system will take ample resources. In addition to maintaining what we have, there are always suggestions for additional parks and historic sites. Our wishes for protection and enhancement of the system will come with the need for citizens committed to help realize the dream.

I invite you to let us know what your vision is for the future of your park system, and to join in making that vision a reality by renewing your membership or including an additional gift to MPA. As always, take time to get out and enjoy the many opportunities the Missouri State Park System has to offer.

MPA Thanks You For The Passage Of Amendment 1

By Ron Coleman
Past President, MPA

The Missouri Parks Association extends a hearty thanks to all who worked in support of Amendment 1. On August 8, 2006 Missouri voters overwhelmingly expressed their support for renewal of the Parks and Soils Sales Tax by a 71 percent "Yes" vote. The reauthorization passed statewide in all but three rural counties.

The success was owing in large part to the hard work of the Citizens' Committee for Soil, Water and State Parks, a coalition of many statewide conservation and agricultural groups. MPA members and many partnering organizations who felt strongly about the value of our state parks and soil and water conservation programs gave freely of their time, talent and resources.

MPA worked in the legislature for three years to get Amendment 1 placed on the ballot as a referendum and also helped to raise thousands of dollars in private funds to help educate the voting public about the importance of our Missouri State Parks.

The funding will now be in place until 2016 when citizens must again reauthorize it, but next time the measure will be placed automatically on the ballot. All Missourians were winners with the passage of Amendment 1. Thank you for your support!



In recognition of their outstanding lifetime contributions to conservation and the environment Leo and Kay Drey received the prestigious Conservation Special Achievement Award of the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting last November in Washington, DC. Leo was a founder of MPA and has been a longtime faithful board member. He and Kay are shown here at his recent 90th birthday celebration with former MPA President Ron Coleman, who coordinated the nomination.

Congratulations, Leo and Kay!

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December, after Dennis Gessling notified adjoining landowners that he was applying for a construction permit for a 4,800-hog operation in Saline County. One of the landowners happened to be active in Friends of Arrow Rock and realized that the operation was less than two miles upwind from the historic village. Arrow Rock not only hosts the state historic site and a popular state park campground but is also a National Historic Landmark and has a summer repertory company, the Arrow Rock Lyceum Theatre. More than 150,000 visitors a year stroll the streets, even though the resident population is only 79. The National Trust for Historic Preservation last year named Arrow Rock one of a Dozen Distinctive Destinations in the United States.

Arrow Rock supporters spurred a deluge of letters and meetings with the Saline County Commission, the State Park Advisory Board, DNR Director Doyle Childers, Governor Matt Blunt and a host of other public officials elected and appointed. Realizing that they were unlikely to get any effective support from DNR leaders, who kept emphasizing their limited discretion to do anything but ensure that applications complied with Missouri law regarding water quality, they formed a new group, Citizens to Protect State Parks and Historic Sites, to seek legal help in drafting and introducing legislation that would prohibit CAFOs from locating within five miles of any state park or historic site. The measure was introduced by House Minority Leader Jeff Harris of Columbia. It was a resolution to support this concept that was tabled by the State Park Advisory Board amid concern about property rights. The board will meet at Arrow Rock in April to further consider the matter.

In the meantime, Governor Blunt

in his "State of the State" message endorsed a bill, the Missouri Farm and Food Preservation Act (SB 364), introduced by Senator Chris Koster (R-Harrisonville) that would prevent county or local governments from controlling the impact of CAFOs through local health ordinances, the only remaining potential control. The bill, supported by the Farm Bureau and a coalition of agribusiness interests, would eliminate nearly 200 local statutes and bar any trespassing lawsuits against agricultural enterprises, which could include ethanol and biodiesel plants as well as CAFOs. The bill would in effect protect the rights of industrial operations, which make up only a fraction of one percent of Missouri's 105,000 farms, while negating local controls to protect the health and property rights of small farmers and other rural residents.

Despite a jam-packed hearing February 28 with more than 100 people who could not fit in the hearing room, many of whom were opponents of SB 364, the Senate Agriculture, Conservation, Parks and Natural Resources Committee voted 6-2 to send the bill to the floor of the senate, where Senator Wes Shoemyer (D-Clarence), an advocate for small family farmers, has said he would probably filibuster it.

Another bill introduced by Representative Steve Hobbs (R-Mexico), obviously inspired by the issue at Arrow Rock, would give CAFO farmers a tax credit for 50 percent of the costs to adopt new technologies for abating odors such as air filter systems and tree screens. The Gessling operation at Arrow Rock proposes to use tree screens. Both Department of Agriculture Director Fred Ferrell, who was since terminated on an unrelated issue, and DNR Director Childers expressed support for the measure, arguing that CAFOs are cutting-

edge agriculture but that the problem of odor must be addressed. They see Arrow Rock as an opportunity to demonstrate that odor can be mitigated.

Citizens to Protect State Parks and Historic Sites, MPA, and others think that Arrow Rock is not the place to experiment. They regard current Missouri law as wholly inadequate to regulate CAFOs. The General Assembly has systematically stripped DNR of funding and hence personnel in recent years, emasculating its enforcement capability. For the class of CAFOs at issue near each of the three parks, DNR relies on self-monitoring and citizen complaints regarding water pollution. But the agency has never yet shut down a CAFO, despite complaints and clear violations of state or federal regulations.

Moreover, many park supporters in MPA and other organizations are disturbed by the muzzling of state park officials on this matter. They believe that, whatever his legal obligations regarding the permitting of CAFOs, the director of the Department of Natural Resources has a concurrent responsibility for stewardship of Missouri's irreplaceable legacy of state parks, and they have seen little evidence that the department is weighing this obligation in the balance.

MPA remains committed to the values that have aligned us over the years with agricultural interests, especially soil and water conservation and the quality of rural life. We encourage members to express their views to their legislators and to Governor Matt Blunt and DNR Director Doyle Childers about the need for appropriate regulation of CAFOs in order to protect the quality of rural life and the special values of our state parks and historic sites.

Taum Sauk Rebuild Looms Over Johnson's Shut-ins And Church Mountain

Ameren's plans to rebuild its Taum Sauk Upper Reservoir, which failed catastrophically a year ago December 14, appear to be on a fast track. And top DNR officials suggest that any effort to slow down the process in order to allow consideration of a broader array of issues could impede redevelopment at Johnson's Shut-ins. MPA has stated that larger issues must be addressed, especially the fate of nearby Church Mountain, which Ameren has sought to use for a second hydroplant and MPA argues should be added to the state park system in partial recompense for the destruction of public values by the reservoir collapse.

Park officials completed a conceptual re-design of Johnson's Shut-ins last summer and fall and are eager to proceed with construction so that the park can be made available for public use. The major changes involve relocation of the campground away from East Fork Black River, where it was obliterated by the debris-filled torrent racing down from the rupture, to a location on higher ground about a mile west on the Goggins Mountain tract, together with a redesigned road system, visitor center, day use areas, and trails along the river and its shut-ins. Restoration of the river including rerouting to a more "natural" channel has begun, but much of the redevelopment is now in limbo awaiting a settlement with Ameren.

Since last spring, DNR and other parties have been in settlement discussions with Ameren, but the talks

turned political when the Associated Press reported that Attorney General Jay Nixon, a Democrat, had ac-

going and Ameren also planning for the future of its power generation facilities, MPA and other conserva-



MPA members rest in a glade on Church Mountain.

cepted some \$19,000 from Ameren for his 2008 gubernatorial campaign, and DNR Director Doyle Childers, who serves at the pleasure of Republican Governor Matt Blunt, said he no longer trusted Nixon and did not want his agency to be represented by the attorney general. Nixon returned the donations, and his spokesperson pointed out that Blunt also had accepted campaign contributions and that both a sister and a brother of the governor worked for Ameren in government relations and lobbying. Thereafter DNR and the attorney general apparently proceeded independently in settlement discussions with Ameren, and in October DNR hired the Kansas City firm of Lathrop and Gage to help determine the cost of damages from the collapse.

With settlement discussions on-

tion organizations reiterated their priority concern about protection of Church Mountain to the various parties. MPA's fall meeting at Fort Davidson included discussions with DNR and Ameren staff as well as field trips to the area. And that very weekend, October 1, the Park Hills *Daily Journal* devoted fully half of its first two pages to an article about the fate of Church Mountain, with particular attention to the views of East Ozarks Audubon Society members in the area. Governor Blunt also reiterated his earlier call for Ameren to donate or share Church Mountain and its Rock Island Railroad Line with the state.

On October 2 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued an order approving a stipulation and consent agreement with AmerenUE by which Ameren agreed to pay a

total of \$15 million in settlement of alleged violations of FERC regulations, which Ameren neither admitted nor denied. Of this, reportedly the largest penalty ever levied by FERC in such a case, \$10 million was a civil penalty to the U.S. Treasury and \$5 million was to be placed in an escrow account for project enhancements in the local area. In addition to an emergency management system, enhancements could include economic development, environmental resources, and educational and recreational opportunities at or near the project.

By November there were reports of delays in cleanup and restoration at Johnson's Shut-ins because of lack of a final settlement agreement and contention among state agencies. At some point Ameren apparently had proposed a settlement that was deemed inadequate by DNR. Then in early December DNR submitted a counter proposal to Ameren that reportedly asked for \$125 million, including a \$10 million fine, \$40 million for environmental restoration, \$20 million for facilities at Johnson's Shut-ins, \$30 million to build new recreational attractions, \$5 million for facilities on or near Church Mountain, and other items, as well as leases for recreational use of Ameren's Church Mountain property and its Rock Island Line (to complete a Katy Trail linkage to Kansas City).

In discussions with DNR officials and letters to Ameren, FERC and others, MPA has pointed out that a lease would likely not foreclose an Ameren reservoir on Church Mountain and that for considerably less than \$5 million the state could *buy* the approximately 1400 acres, most of which Ameren had acquired decades ago at the time it built its Taum Sauk facility, likely for less than \$5 an acre. Land values in the area now are probably in the range of \$1,000 per acre. Except for trails and trailheads, recrea-

tional facilities are not necessary or desirable in an area significant primarily for its wildness and for addition to the St. Francois Mountains Natural Area, MPA argues, but what is critical is to protect Church Mountain and Taum Sauk Creek valley from new reservoirs (for a history of the area and an assessment of the values at stake see *Heritage*, August 2001, on MPA's website, parks.missouri.org).

On December 13, the day before the first anniversary of the reservoir collapse, Attorney General Nixon filed a civil suit against Ameren, alleging the firm endangered lives and caused millions of dollars in damage by placing profits ahead of safety at the Taum Sauk plant. Nixon is the only official also authorized to file a criminal suit, but by press time he had not said whether he will do so. Governor Blunt, DNR officials and Ameren charged that the attorney general's suit would only delay rebuilding of Johnson's Shut-ins and perhaps diminish the amount of an eventual settlement. But some see the attorney general's suit as perhaps an effort to slow down the juggernaut to win a more favorable settlement.

In January, only a few days before a February 1 deadline, Ameren notified MPA (and presumably others) about the procedure for filing proposals for use of the \$5 million escrow fund provided for in the FERC settlement. MPA submitted an application for the donation or purchase of Ameren's property on Church Mountain for state park purposes, but in February a heavily stacked local review panel submitted its recommendations, mostly for local schools and governmental facilities, saying it consciously decided not to consider applications for land acquisition for environmental purposes "given the large amount of natural beauty and public lands already available here."

Also in January, Ameren distributed a draft environmental report prepared by Paul C. Rizzo Associates for the rebuilding of the Taum Sauk Upper Reservoir, with a February 15 deadline for public comment, emphasizing that Ameren had not yet made a decision whether to rebuild. But on February 5 the firm announced its intent to rebuild, assuming successful resolution of outstanding issues with Missouri agencies. It said it intended to begin construction in 2007 and return the plant to service in 2009 (the year before its 50-year federal license would expire). The rebuild would be in the footprint of the original upper reservoir, and hence the draft environmental report was limited to issues related to that structure.

In its comments on the environmental report submitted to Ameren and FERC (and posted on MPA's website), MPA reiterated its concern about the ecological and cultural values at stake in the entire Taum Sauk region and asked that Ameren be required to deed its lands on Church Mountain and in the Taum Sauk Creek valley to the state for management as part of the complex of state parks and natural areas in the region in partial compensation for damages suffered and as a condition of rebuilding the Taum Sauk upper reservoir.

MPA also asked that a full formal Environmental Impact Statement be required, with adequate public hearings in major cities as well as in Lesterville and with consideration of the full array of issues, rather than being limited solely to the rebuild of the upper reservoir. The major investments made in a rebuild could effectively preclude addressing larger issues in the relicensing process. Among the issues MPA noted were the planned discharge of the overflow release structure into Taum Sauk Creek, a State

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Outstanding Resource Water, rather than directly into the lower reservoir; the impacts of construction on water quality and recreational use of the Taum Sauk region; rerouting of the transmission line that passes through the St. Francois Mountains Natural Area; provision for "run of the river" water flow in East Fork Black River; accuracy of figures for expected annual energy generation; and the need for a seismic safety review panel.

DNR indicated that it would not be presenting comments on the environmental report, because of its involvement in ongoing settlement negotiations with Ameren. The Conservation Department commented at a number of stages, expressing particular concern about water flow in East Fork Black River. While the agency did not oppose the rebuild, neither did it offer the general support for the rebuild effort requested by Ameren, indicating there were still many unresolved issues. The East Ozarks Audubon Society, which has members who live immediately adjacent to the Taum Sauk plant, commented in detail on an array of construction impact, water quality, and floral and faunal issues inadequately addressed in the report, including the presence of a number of species of conservation concern, among them the cerulean warbler. And the Sierra Club and the Missouri Coalition for the Environment went farther still, arguing that rebuilding should not precede relicensing.

Just as comments on Ameren's draft environmental report were due, FERC announced that it intended to prepare its own "environmental document" and would hold scoping meetings on March 12 in Jefferson City and Lesterville to take agency and public comment on issues to be considered. At the Jefferson City

hearing, there were no comments offered by any state agency, only comments by several non-profit organizations and individuals, including MPA—largely reiterating comments made earlier by letter about the need for more open public discussion of the full range of issues. MPA particularly emphasized the need to require Ameren to donate its land on Church Mountain and along Taum Sauk Creek to the state as a condition of rebuilding or relicensing.

It became quite clear from several questions asked of the hearing officials that FERC is engaged in another fast-track procedure intended to produce a very limited environmental assessment by July 11. While officials leave open the possibility of a later EIS, they have no intention at this time of requiring it. Nor do they acknowledge any connection between the relicensing process, which stalled after the reservoir collapsed, and the rebuild; indeed, the two are handled by separate divisions of FERC that appar-

ently do not communicate. Yet there appears to be inadequate time remaining for all the relicensing studies and processes to be completed before the June 2008 deadline for Ameren to submit its application for relicensing, thus making MPA's request for open public discussion of the full range of issues *now*, before the rebuild, even more critical.

If this all sounds terribly complicated, it is. And it is made more so by the fact that we simply do not know what is going on behind the scenes. We fear that the political struggle in Missouri and the ineffectiveness of FERC may diminish the outcome for the resource and the people of Missouri. MPA will remain focused on the extraordinary resource values at stake in the Taum Sauk region, including Church Mountain as well as Johnson's Shut-ins and Taum Sauk Mountain State Parks. These values are our heritage. Let us hope for some genuine statesmanship in resolving this impasse.

What You Can Do

FERC will continue to accept comments on the scope of its "environmental document" until April 11, either electronically at <http://www.ferc.gov> under the "eFiling" link or by mail with an **original and eight copies** to Magalie R. Salas, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First St. NE, Washington, DC 20426. All communications must clearly identify on the top of the first page, "**Taum Sauk Project, FERC No. 2277.**" Copies of the FERC scoping document of February 21, 2007, as well as Ameren's Environmental Report and comments are available on the FERC website under Project 2277. Questions may be directed to Thomas J. LoVullo at (202) 502-8900.

Please also send personal letters or copies of your FERC letter to Governor Matt Blunt, Missouri State Capitol, P.O. Box 720, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0720; Attorney General Jay Nixon, P.O. Box 899, Jefferson City, MO 65102; DNR Director Doyle Childers, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102; and Ameren CEO Gary Rainwater, One Ameren Plaza, 1901 Chouteau Ave., P.O. Box 66149, St. Louis, MO 63166-6149.

MPA's comments on Ameren's environmental report and past issues of *Heritage* (especially August 2001 and January 2006) are available on the MPA website, <http://parks.missouri.org>.

Meramec River Basin Summit Set For September 20-22, 2007

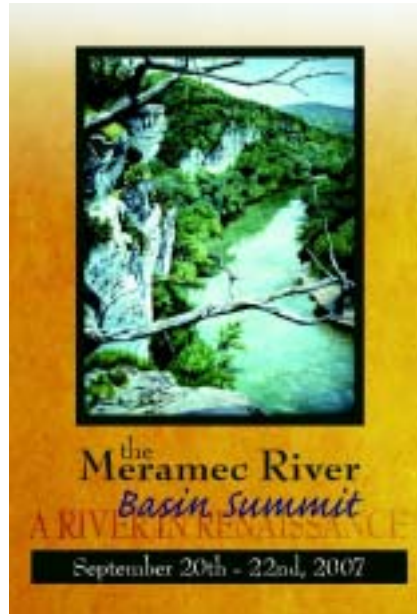
By Ron Coleman

It was approximately forty years ago that a small group of civic leaders and conservationists gathered on a gravel bar near what is today Castlewood State Park in St. Louis County to share their vision for a better Meramec River—a river on the brink of decay owing to benign neglect. In 1967 river restoration on the lower Meramec began in earnest with the first annual Operation Clean Stream, which helped to initiate a much bolder collaborative effort on the part of many public and private partners.

Since that time the Meramec and its tributaries have enjoyed a renaissance. Over the past four decades mountains of trash and debris have been removed from the banks of the Meramec and its tributaries by Operation Clean Stream and Missouri Stream Team volunteers. Thousands of derelict flood prone clubhouses have been removed and raw sewage is no longer pouring into the river from the many failing septic tanks. Water quality has improved as have

fish and wildlife habitat.

Today the public can enjoy the conservation and outdoor recreation benefit of nearly 36,000 acres of public land on the lower 108 miles including nearly 12,000 acres of state parks at five sites. All of these opportunities are just an hour's drive from the doorsteps of millions of people. Each day new land is being acquired, new trails are being built and people are once again enjoying the river.



Just as early leaders had a vision for reversing the trend of a degraded river four decades ago, conservationists, community leaders, landowners, and others who love the Meramec and its tributaries will gather again September 20-22, 2007 to share a new vision for the river. If you are interested in learning more about the summit and how you can play a role or attend, you can call 636-451-6090.

MPA joins Missouri Conservation and Environmental Council

By David Bedan

At its January 31 meeting the board of the Missouri Parks Association discussed public policy challenges facing Missouri's state parks. Agreeing that we need more consistent representation in Jefferson City to voice our concerns, the board voted to join and financially support the efforts of a newly formed Missouri Conservation and Environmental Council (MCEC), an informal alliance of mainstream organizations who are working together to identify and advance common policies.

There are well over 100 conservation and environmental organizations in Missouri, many of which have gathered each fall for the past five years at a Missouri Environmental Summit sponsored by Missouri Votes Conservation.

We have found that most agree on most issues, but we have rarely been able effectively to present a common, unified message to the state legislature or the executive branch. Few organizations can dedicate significant resources to public policy issues, but by pooling resources, we can leverage our varied strengths into a larger, more powerful force for change.

In early 2007 the MCEC is following a relatively informal structure. Once the current legislative session concludes, we will take the opportunity to revisit the structure and plan for the future. For the present, MCEC is working on selected consensus issues. It will distribute letters on issues to each member organization and ask leaders to sign on to those

positions they can support. MCEC leaders will meet regularly to review legislation and plan strategy.

MPA and three other organizations—Audubon Missouri, the Missouri Coalition for the Environment, and Missouri Votes Conservation—have pledged financial support of \$4,000 each. The Conservation Federation and Missouri Nature Conservancy are participating as associate partners. MCEC has hired an experienced professional lobbyist, Kyna Iman, to represent conservation interests in the General Assembly. MVC Executive Director Mark Fogal, who assisted last year in the Parks and Soils Sales Tax campaign, is the acting coordinator of the new council.

UPOP Now in Four Cities

MPA's Urban Populations Outreach Program operated in four cities last summer—Kansas City, St. Louis, Joplin and Columbia—and plans to return to all four this coming summer.

In Joplin in July, the Wildcat Glades Conservation & Audubon Center, headed by MPA board member Tony Robyn, arranged a program at Prairie State Park for 64 K-6 graders from the Joplin Parks and Recreation day camp program, traditionally children from lower income households. The youngsters learned about prairie ecology and saw bison and elk. Funding from the George and Mary Corkle Charitable Trust provided for transportation to the park, lunch, all the educational materials, and a leave-behind *Exploring Prairie Wildlife* activity book for each participant.

In Columbia, UPOP was offered in conjunction with Friends of Rock Bridge and coordinated by Corri Flaker and Meredith Donaldson. It included a map-reading exercise that paid off when several of the children brought their families to the park after they had been to the park for the first time themselves. In St. Louis, the program was offered in partnership with the Green Center (coordinators Dianne Benjamin and Michael Nelson) and consisted of a

three or four-day program for each of the selected youth groups, including a day at the Green Center and environs, another at a state park, and a third at the confluence. In Kansas City, a grant from the Missouri Conservation Heritage Foundation facilitated sessions at the Discovery Center as well as at Watkins Mill, Katy Trail, and Knob Knoster state parks. The program was once again coordinated by Shalonn Curls, who won election to the state legislature last November. Congratulations, Shalonn!

Look for more on these programs in the next issue. Meanwhile, you may contribute to UPOP 2007 by writing a check payable to Missouri Parks Association (UPOP) and mailing to Missouri Parks Association, c/o The Callaway Bank, P.O. Box 10, Fulton, MO 65251.



2006 Joplin UPOP Prairie State Park Program



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